

MERCHANTS LEGAL STAMPS

THE THIMBLE THEATRE

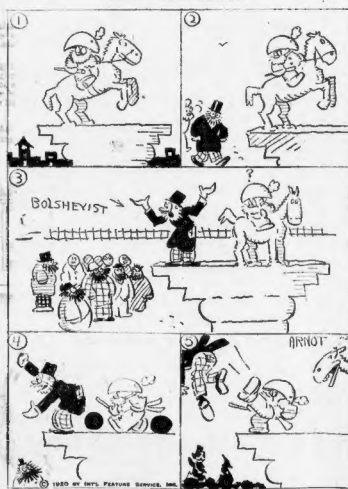
Now Showing—"The Lovable Brute."
To-morrow—"Saved by a See-Saw."



THEN THE FUN BEGAN



THE GENERAL



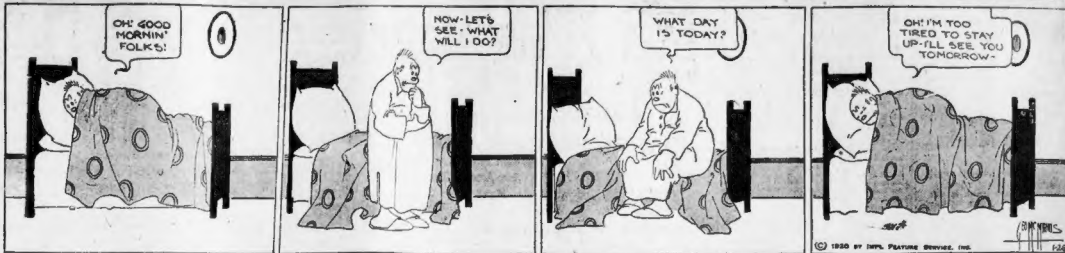
Kabibble Kabaret

Copyright, 1920, International Picture Service, Inc.—Registered U. S. Patent Office.
DEAR MR. KABIBBLE,
FOUR YEARS AGO THOU—
SAY NO MORE—IT WAS—AND YEAR—AND SHE GOT YOU!

BRINGING UP FATHER

Copyright, 1919, by International Picture Service, Inc.

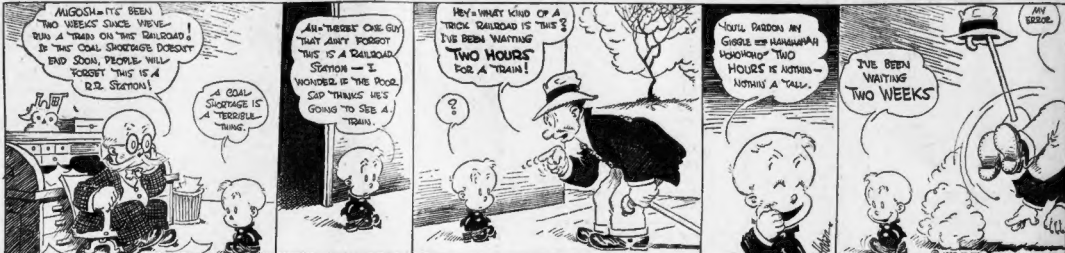
By George McManus



JERRY ON THE JOB

Registered U. S. Patent Office.

There Are the Tracks to Look At



ABIE THE AGENT

Registered U. S. Patent Office.

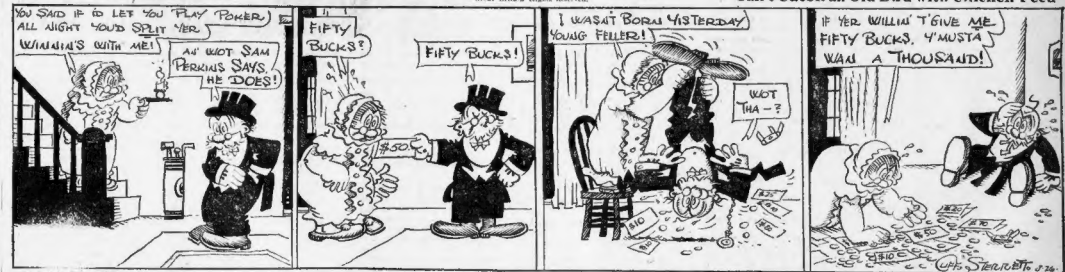
The Pursuit of Pleasure



POLLY AND HER PALS

Copyright, 1920, International Picture Service, Inc.—Registered U. S. Patent Office.

Can't Catch an Old Bird with Chicken Feed



BOOBY HATCH

Making Wintie Feel Happy



HON AND DEARIE

Hon Thinks He's Worth It



Stocks Strong in New York and Boston; Call Money Renews at 7 Per Cent.; Markets Dull

NEW YORK STOCKS

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange from the opening until 12:30 o'clock had the following range:

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Latest
Am. Sugar	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Tobacco	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Cotton	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Oil	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Steel	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Textile	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Chemical	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange from the opening until 12:30 o'clock had the following range:

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Latest
Am. Sugar	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
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Am. Paper	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Steel	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Textile	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Chemical	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2

STEEL AND OIL ISSUES ARE LEADERS

Mexican Petroleum and Crucible Among Stocks to Make Large Gains

By W. H. ROSS, Financial Editor

Among the stocks which have been making the most progress in the market since the opening of the year, the Mexican Petroleum and Crucible are among the leaders. The Mexican Petroleum stock has advanced from 104 1/2 to 105 1/2, while the Crucible stock has advanced from 104 1/2 to 105 1/2. The Mexican Petroleum stock has advanced from 104 1/2 to 105 1/2, while the Crucible stock has advanced from 104 1/2 to 105 1/2.

Boston Stocks

Prices on the Boston Stock Exchange from the opening until 12:30 p. m. had the following range:

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Latest
Am. Sugar	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Tobacco	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Cotton	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Oil	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Steel	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Textile	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Chemical	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2

BUSY YEAR FOR N. E. MUTUAL LIFE CO.

Largest Business in History of Corporation Was Recorded During 1919

The largest business in the history of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company was recorded during the year 1919. The company's business was recorded during the year 1919. The company's business was recorded during the year 1919.

World's Cotton Supply

The world's supply of cotton is estimated by the American Cotton Shippers' Association to be 1,100,000 bales for the year 1919-20.

Boston Wool Shipments

Shipments of wool from Boston in the year 1919 were 1,100,000 bales, compared with 1,000,000 bales in the year 1918.

City Loans

The city of Boston has issued a loan of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of improving the city's water supply.

Invest in High Grade Securities As You Did in Liberty Bonds

Liberty bonds were sold at a profit of 100% during the war. Now, high grade securities are available at a profit of 100%.

An old crow, half dead with thirst, came upon a pitcher partly filled with water. When the crow stuck his beak into the pitcher, he found he could not reach the water.

Little by little, slowly but surely, is the logical method by which the man with limited funds and income can make his money grow. Avoid speculation. Buy such stocks and bonds as your banker would buy—for safety.

Send for information on how you can make your money—as much as you can afford—work for you, with safety.

Ask for Booklet D

Mordant and Hemmick

New York Stock Exchange Securities Exclusively, 549 Fifth Ave., New York City

How To Trade In the Market

and other rules and methods of interest to investors are given in our new booklet, "The Investor's Guide to the Market."

The General Rules of Trading. How to Give a Broker Instructions. Brokers' Commission Charges. How to Endorse a Stock Certificate. How to Use Collateral in Trading. How to Group Investments. The Deposit Requirements for Carrying Stocks on Account. The Rights of Stock and Bond Holders. etc.

Written in simple language and easy examples given. No obligation, additional limited. Call, phone or write at once.

Ask for No. AB-682

JONES & BAKER SECURITIES

68 Devonshire St., Boston Phone for Hill 6215-17 Direct Private Wire Offices in all Principal Cities

THE TEN PAYMENT PLAN

Buy an Income Monthly by Month

All Railroad Stockholders

will find our complete report on the railroad situation of positive interest.

The report dwells thoroughly on the chances for helpful legislation and the outlook generally, from a stock market standpoint.

With the time for return of the roads to private control closely approaching, this exhaustive analysis should be in the hands of every holder of railroad stocks.

Copies sent without cost or obligation. Write Dept. B-4-22.

E. M. Fuller & Co.

Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y. 60 Broad Street, New York

German City Bonds

4% 4 1/2% 5%

At the present low rate of German Exchange, offers unusual opportunity for exceptional profit. These bonds are now selling at one-half of their previous value.

Complete Reports on German Securities Sent on Request

Foreign Exchange Quoted

Raabe, Glissman & Co.

20 Broad St., Correspondents: New York Berlin Bremen

GERMAN MARKS

For a limited time we will be able to offer options on German Marks at an attractive calling rate.

For a small amount, options on large sums may be obtained. If marks fall, the investor loses only the price of his option. If they rise, the original investment will be doubled for each cent rise above the calling rate of the mark.

Importers planning to buy goods in Germany can assure themselves of the present low rates of exchange during the next nine months by purchasing options.

Explanatory Circular Sent on Request

WM. R. FITZGERALD & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS

14 Kirby Street, Boston Telephone Main 7731-7732-7733

Large Gold Shipments

The export movement of gold coins, \$1,500,000 in value, was reported by the U. S. Treasury for the week ending January 12, 1920.

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AN OPPORTUNITY

We offer 150,000 Shares of Treasury Stock

King Sweets Corporation

A New York Corporation

The pre-trading price is \$5 per share par value. When offering is subscribed this stock will be sold at \$10 per share.

We reserve the right to reject any subscription or make proportionate allotments if offering is oversubscribed.

Write or phone for descriptive circular

HARRIS PIERCE & CO.

Investment Securities 42 New St., New York

Phone Room 424-4245

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Abstract from the Seventy-Sixth Annual Report

For the Year ending December 31, 1919

Gross Assets \$96,722,983.88

Policy Reserve and other Liabilities \$92,473,368.75

Surplus, Massachusetts Standard \$4,249,615.13

Received for Premiums \$15,340,556.71

Total Income \$19,927,354.80

New Insurance Paid-for \$88,944,133.00

Total Insurance in Force \$475,178,754.00

Increase, \$75,564,362.22

Increase, \$6,914,143.45

Increase, \$2,302,111.70

Increase, \$41,591,339.00

Increase, \$71,568,886.00

Increase, \$2,021,084.37

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DEATHS

ALEXANDER—In Roxbury, Jan. 23. At 82. Alexander, beloved husband of Caroline (Fry) Alexander.
Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 1:00 p. m. from his late residence, 80 Davis st.

LM—In Dorchester, Jan. 24. Maria P. Farr, beloved wife of Carl J. Alm.
Funeral services at her late home, 140 Federal st., Dorchester, Monday, Jan. 25 at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

ARMSTRONG—At City Hospital, Jan. 24. Christopher R. Armstrong, 60 yrs., husband of Helen Armstrong.
Funeral service will take place Tuesday.

[illegible][illegible]

DETECTIVES
REASON DETECTIVE AGENCY
KNOW THE TRUTH
10 TREMONT ST., FORT HILL B'YS.
G. L. OAKER, DETECTIVE SERVICE, 500
and Criminal Investigations. 43 Tremont St.; tel.
May 1307.

PROPOSALS
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Metropolitan District Commission, Sewerage
Division, Notice to Contractors. Sealed bids
will be received at the Metropolitan District
Commission, 19 Tremont Street,
Boston, Mass., until 5 P. M. of Wednesday,
August 4, 1909, for constructing, to be
let open as a Part of Section 7B, Station
14-30 to Station 24-30, including Sewing
Machines and 16-inch rigid-iron force main, Ran-
dom.

[illegible][illegible]

ing of sawmills in this section. The
No. 432 State House, Thursday, January
at 7:30 o'clock A. M. DAVIS R. KEENE
and JOHN J. HURCOLL,
Secretary of the Committee.

STORE AND OFFICE FURNITURE
S. M. LEVIN CO.
70-76 SUBURB ST.
OFFICE FURNITURE, Typewriters, postage
stores. Patent agents for J. F. Hunt, auto
radios, cash registers, safes, etc., cash
on terms. Phone 1706-M.

SEWING MACHINES
HUTTON. Lowest prices. Sincere \$45 up to
latest, open tops. 113 Dudley, (at Box-
ing Grounds).

**GOING WEST, must sell, 500 Singer, and
new \$1,350 Removille etc., Removille
etc.**

ICE CUBES, STORE FIXTURES
FOR DRINKERS, MARKETS, RESTAURANTS,
BUT WAVERLY AT 100 CACON ST.
Call Chas. to WHITMAN Co. Sullivan St.

STORAGE
NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE
100 Waverly St. Phone 1706-M.
Call S. M. or W. O. Edmunds and Son

What We Learned From the Visits of Royalties

The visits of the King of Belgium and the Prince of Wales to this country were revelations to many Americans. The King of Belgium had become an international hero on account of his hardships, and Americans had endowed him in their imagination with superior qualities of mind and heart and democratic sentiment, which, on close view, he did not seem to possess. His first action on arriving in the country was to decide for us what part of the United States had been properly loyal during the war and what part had not; and to exclude Illinois and Wisconsin and some other States from his itinerary because they did not entertain, according to his idea, the right kind of patriotic sentiment. We do not know what the good King of Belgium based his decision on. Certainly Wisconsin entertained the right kind of patriotic sentiment in regard to the United States and its activities in the war, for it contributed a larger number of volunteers in proportion to its population than any other State in the Union. Illinois was not far behind.

It could not have been lack of friendly feeling toward Belgium, because no State contributed more liberally to the various charities which tended to relieve the sufferings of the Belgians than Illinois, and no city more liberally than Chicago.

It would appear, therefore, that the good King of Belgium had no proper and decent ground for attempting to discriminate between this and that State and this and that city in the United States.

And it was very obvious at the time that even if he had had ground, it was particularly unwise and impolitic to attempt to tell Americans what their duty was to their own country, or what their liberality should have been to his country.

"Beggars must be no choosers," and guests of any intelligence and refinement should not be critics of their hosts. And so the American people came, at the end of the Belgian King's visit, to realize that the man was merely a hero of circumstance—without any of the character, without any of the ability, without any of the tact or simple unassuming democracy that our imagination had clothed him with.

Then came the little Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to one of the mighty empires of the earth; for, no matter what we may think of its means and methods of becoming a mighty empire, we must realize that it is a mighty empire—founded on force, built on oppression, but a mighty empire.

If we had expected mobbishness in royalty, a superior and patronizing air, a disposition to dictate and to criticize, we would have expected it in the Prince of Wales; because these are largely English characteristics, and might have been found in an exaggerated form in English royalty.

But the little Prince of Wales was wholly simple, wholly sensible, entirely unaffected, notably democratic and thoroughly inclined to accommodate himself to American conditions and requirements, and to comply with whatever plan and to enjoy whatever program were prepared for him in the exercise of our American hospitality.

And so the Prince of Wales grew in our opinion and went away quite a big man, although a mere youth; while King Albert of Belgium shrank very much in our opinion, and went away little admired and considerably resented.

The future will probably discover, events will doubtless later disclose that the difference between the two visitors is largely mental, and that the little Prince has less wealth and more brains.

Certainly there is not much evidence of intelligence in a King's assuming to criticize and insult a large and important part of our country, when he has held out his hat for contributions from ALL of our country so often in the past and will surely do so again.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

Catch Rich Tax Dodger Before Supertaxing the Poor

Otto H. Kahn is a constructive banker rich in ideas, but his proposal to collect a great part of the nation's revenue by either a flat one per cent. tax on purchases above \$2 or by a graded tax ranging from one per cent. on small purchases to ten per cent. on large, will not prove acceptable.

And for an obvious reason. It would put a severe burden upon a majority already taxed insufficiently by the high cost of living. They would not stand under it.

For illustration, take the case of the average inhabitant of a large city. Exact figures are not possible, but let us assume that his yearly turnover is \$1,600.

How much of this he expends in purchases under \$2 is guesswork, but let us put it at \$400. On the remainder he would pay \$12 a year.

Now the payment of that \$12 a year would not under Mr. Kahn's plan be offset by any reduction of his other expenses.

He would have still to pay excessive rentals, excessive food costs, excessive clothing costs. The profiteers would get all out of him that they have been getting, and this additional tax would be in the nature of an income tax, imposed for whose benefit?

Clearly for the benefit of persons with larger incomes, since Mr. Kahn's declared purpose in suggesting the consumption tax is to make possible a reduction in the upper scale of our surtaxes, which he regards as so extreme as to have "defeated their own purpose by driving capital into tax-exempt securities."

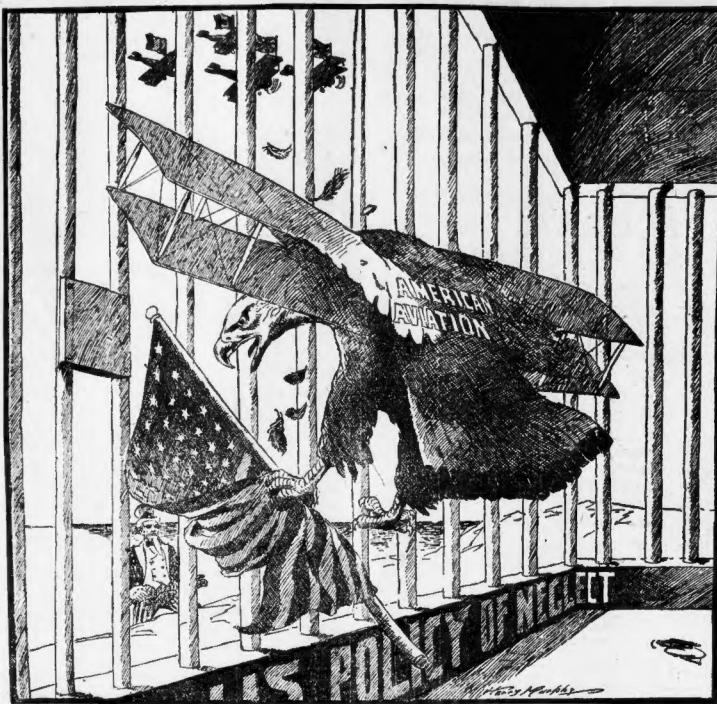
If it is desired to stop the retreat of wealth into untaxed investments, why not proceed directly? Two methods are possible. The creation of protected investments can be discontinued. And those already issued can in time be taxed by increasing the inheritance tax and thus forcing their redistribution under the new regime in which tax exemptions shall have ceased.

The policy of not taxing small incomes rests upon the sound belief that it is (1) inexpedient because the costs of collection would not be warranted by the returns; and (2) unjust because the recipient of the small income is already taxed disproportionately to his enjoyment of benefits, if not by government directly, then by indirect methods—such as the higher prices he has to pay for things which he buys in small amounts, the difficulty with which he secures justice, etc.

First smoke out the big tax dodgers before undertaking to tax the needy upon their scanty possessions.

The Eagle---"Give Me a Chance"

Copyright, 1920, Liberty Company



More Truth Than Poetry



Have You a Little Ouija Board?

By S. E. KIBER

I've got a little Ouija Board; I work it every day; It tells me many cheerful things that chase my doubts away.

When all the world is white with snow, and cold winds rage, and roar,

And it appears as if the sun can send us warmth no more, I work my little Ouija Board, and this is what I get:

"The hills will soon be green again;

And all will be serene again;

There's pleasant weather out ahead, and cause for hoping yet."

READ about so many things that cause distress or strife That often it appears that there is little joy in life;

I hear of selfishness and greed and hardships and despair, And frequently I wonder if there's justice anywhere;

Then I consult my Ouija Board, and this is what I hear: "Back up, old top, you're blue again;

Go walk a mile or two again,

And if you watch along the way you'll find a lot of cheer."

SOME men have more than they deserve, and many still have less,

And evil often seems to thrive, instead of righteousness; Much that I've wished I might possess I know I never can;

Sometimes I get to thinking "I'm the world's most luckless man;

And then I work my Ouija Board, and this is what I find: "Your liver must be bad again;

Get busy, and be glad again;

I keep my little Ouija Board tucked safely in my mind.

BY S. E. KIBER



NOT TOO MODEST TO REACH

You must hand it to General Leonard Wood for one thing. He isn't going around trying to make anybody believe he doesn't want it.

DOWN FROM HIS PERCH

He climbed the ladder of success, His grip was hard, his look was grim, And many a man's unguishings Could be attributed to him.

Remorseless, pitiless and strong, He stood upon his lofty ground— A bully wrong came along, And then he tumbled to the ground.

ALWAYS MORE TO BE DONE

A man never becomes so great that his wife is unable to see where she can make any more improvements in him.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

By K. C. B.

(Another old one that didn't do any harm to anybody and will help fill in while I'm westward bound on the railroad train.—K. C. B.)

IRVIN S. Cobb,

NEW YORK CITY,

MY DEAR SIR,

YOU REMEMBER.

IN ST. LOUIS.

AT THE convention.

WHEN I started to tell you.

ABOUT A story.

I'D WRITTEN.

AND A man went through.

WITH A basket of mint.

AND YOU followed him.

AND WHEREVER you went.

I DON'T know.

BUT I wanted to tell you.

THAT ONE time.

I WROTE a story.

WITH A blonde heroine.

AND A mortgage.

AND A hero.

AND EVERYTHING.

AND READ it.

AND IT was so pathetic.

IF I hadn't known.

IT WOULDN'T have.

I WOULDN'T have cried.

AND I had a friend.

WHO REVIEWED books.

AND I gave it to him.

AND TOLD him.

THAT ALL I wanted.

WAS JUST the truth.

AND NOT to be afraid.

HED HURT my feelings.

AND, ANYWAY.

WHAT THAT guy knows.

ABOUT SHORT stories.

HE COULDN'T put in his eye.

AND I had it done over.

BY A stenographer.

FOR THREE dollars.

AND MAILED it.

TO THE Post.

AND THEY must have known.

THAT IT was coming.

AND STOPPED it.

FOR IT came back.

INSIDE OF a week.

AND I still have it.

AND I wanted to know.

IF YOU could tell me.

WHERE I could sell it.

FOR THREE dollars.

BECAUSE ALL I want.

IS THE money back.

I PAID the stenographer.

AND IT'S perfectly good.

AND WE'LL written.

ON GOOD paper.

EXCEPT THERE'S a blur.

ON THE last page.

WHERE THE stenographer cried.

WHILE SHE was writing it.

IT'S SO bad.

AND BEAUTIFUL.

AT THE end.

SHE COULDN'T help it.

I HAVE three copies.

AND I'LL sell one.

FOR THREE dollars.

OR THE three.

FOR A dollar each.

I THANK you

Bartlett Cannot Shift Burden of Portsmouth's Vice Onto the People

Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire wrote to his own paper, the Portsmouth Times, a communication addressed "To the People of Portsmouth." It was a temperate letter and written with the skill one might expect from the pen of Governor Bartlett. What he said about the American, this newspaper does not resent, for under all the circumstances, whether Governor Bartlett is guilty or not guilty of any things which Lieutenant Hamlin says exist in the city, he is naturally wrought up.

The American thanks him for acknowledging that this newspaper was not moved by malice against him in the publication of the reports about certain alleged conditions in Portsmouth. Indeed, we were not. The American had nothing against Governor Bartlett, at the time these reports began to be published and many of the American representatives knew and liked him.

There is one fault in the Governor's letter which runs through the attitude of Mayor Hishop and several other gentlemen whose interests have connected them with the places in Portsmouth criticized. That fault is the attempt to unload the criticism against certain places upon the people of Portsmouth generally. The Governor says:

It is too bad to have the city maligned in this way. As for myself I will take care of that. But the city and our young people are being smirched in the minds of those up State. Why! They even think, up the State, that we are all bad and diseased. It hurts every young person in Portsmouth who wants to get a position elsewhere.

Now, of course, Governor Bartlett does not believe this at all, nor does any intelligent person in Portsmouth, who has read what has appeared in the American columns. Of course, those who have not been able to read the stories which have appeared in the American news columns, because Governor Bartlett's friends have cleverly asked the newspapers during the few days that it takes to start the machinery of the courts moving against lawlessness, may believe that the people of Portsmouth have been attacked by the American. But it is not so.

Nothing which Lieutenant Hamlin reported to the American representatives and that the American published contains any criticism of the people of Portsmouth generally. None of these stories reflect upon Portsmouth generally. There is nothing in any of the stories which necessarily fits any citizen of Portsmouth, except those whose guilty conscience may lead them or has led them to put the coat on.

The stories have described several alleged bad spots in the town, but that does not make the town bad or the citizens of the town bad any more than one swallow makes a summer. This attempt to persuade the citizens of Portsmouth to bear the burden, which Governor Bartlett and Mayor Hishop precipitately assumed and now seem tired of bearing, will not work, because the American and the people of Portsmouth will not permit it to work.

Edmund Burke once said that you cannot indict a whole nation. It is about as hard to indict a whole city. It is the last thing that the American would try to do if it could, and so to the citizens of Portsmouth it could not indict them of immorality if it would, because there is no evidence of any more immorality in Portsmouth than anywhere else.

Of course, there is greater circumspection concerning vice in Portsmouth than there would be in an ordinary small city, because Portsmouth has a navy yard, and the government, standing in the place of a parent, maintains a body of investigators who try to keep the places where soldiers and sailors are quartered as nice as they can be made.

This is the whole story. Out of that came a lawless attack upon the American and its agents. For a while the close little political corporation down in Portsmouth had rather a gay time, but they forgot the old saw that "he laughs best who laughs last." The next time Governor Bartlett's friend, Mr. Thomas Phelan of the American staff, meets that dignitary he will probably tell him that the American always follows Polonius' advice to his son about "bearing a quarrel that time money may beware of the."

Governor Bartlett says that the American is the only newspaper which is involved in this campaign, but the Governor has already sued at least two other newspapers for publishing these charges.

Letters to the Editor

Anti-Sedition Bill

Editor Boston American:

Strong protest has arisen against the Graham anti-sedition bill, so called, which is now pending in Congress, and has passed one house. It goes to lengths never before tolerated in America.

Do we want a law which would authorize the postoffice to open and read everybody's private letters—a law which would allow the postmaster and one Federal judge to suppress any newspaper, thus destroying the publisher's business without giving him recourse to trial by jury? This bill would punish peaceable demonstrations of protest against any law, or against the decision of any State or Federal official. It creates a long list of totally new crimes, with tremendous penalties; and all this in time of peace!

Last year a place of panic legislation somewhat like this, though not so extreme, was rushed through one house of the Massachusetts Legislature and seemed likely to pass the other. A handful of prominent men, including ex-President Eliot of Harvard, pointed out its

dangerous and unprecedented character. Strong opposition to it arose, and the bill was pruned down to a reasonable shape.

The Graham bill has now gone to conference between the Senate and House. If every good citizen will write promptly to his senator and representative in Congress protesting against it, this stupid and anti-American measure can be amended or killed. Real crimes must be punished, of course, but to treat innocent actions as crimes will only intensify the present curfew.

ALICE STONE MACKAY.

RESULTS OF KEEPING BOYS FROM GIRLS

John Hottelster has been bitterly disillusioned. He had a pet theory and proceeded to put it into practice. His particular idea was that boys should be kept away from girls and girls should be kept away from boys. His pet children furnished the material for the experiment. The result is that two of his children have become involved in secret romances and eloped, leaving the story in the next issue.

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